

Buliminus andersonianus var. *echigoensis* P. & H., n. var.

Shell similar to *B. andersonianus* Mlldff. except that the spire is a little wider, not quite so straightly conic, and the size is much greater. Dark vinous-brown with a green-buff border below the suture, the mouth purple-bordered inside.

Length $29\frac{1}{2}$ to $30\frac{1}{2}$, diam. 11 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; whorls fully 8.

Myokōzan, Echigo. Types no. 83896 A. N. S. P., from no. 750a of Mr. Hirase's collection.

B. andersonianus was originally described from Yesso; but Mr. Hirase has found it not only in Ojima, the southern province of that island, but also in the province Uzen, in Nippon (Hondo); the specimens being typical. This large race is from still farther south.

HELICINA JAPONICA AND RELATED FORMS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Helicina japonica was described from "Tabu-Sima," that is, Tobishima, an islet of the Province Ugo, on the west coast of Nippon. Adams gave no dimensions; but the figures in Sowerby's *Thesaurus Conchyliorum*, which were evidently drawn from his specimens, measure alt. 8, diam. 9.6 mm. However, even where no size-mark is given in the *Thesaurus*, the figures of many small species are slightly enlarged. Thus, on the same plate with *H. japonica*, the figures of *H. convexa*, *concinna*, etc., are enlarged, while those of some other species are not so. Therefore the dimensions of these figures cannot be relied upon as showing the true size of *H. japonica*. The specimens before me from Tobishima, the type locality, measure alt. 6, diam. 8 mm., or are a little smaller, alt. 5, diam. 7.2 mm. The surface is glossy or dulled by slight erosion, and is rather *finely but deeply striate*. The lip is expanded and in fully adult shells is duplicate, and very much thickened on the face. The moderately thick basal callus is densely, conspicuously roughened. The specimens from Sado are like those of Tobishima, but of a dull red-brown color. A larger race, diam. 9.5 to 10.5 mm., red, or sulphur-yellow, glossy and handsome, occurs at Kashima, Harima. It has the fine sculpture of typical *japonica*.

H. reinii Kobelt, described as a variety of *H. japonica*, is much larger, alt. 10, diam. 14 mm. The type locality is unknown, but

specimens exactly typical occur at Ibuki, Omi. It is much less striate than *japonica*. In the specimens I have seen the surface is dull from loss of the cuticle, which is evidently deciduous and very thin. It varies in color from white or sulphur-yellow to deep crimson. Some shells from Kotsuzan, Awa (Shikoku) having all other characters of *reinii*, have the last whorl covered with glossy cuticle like the small form *expolita*. *Reinii* may prove to be specifically distinct from *H. japonica*, and for the time being may be so considered.

The various forms may be tabulated thus:

- I. Shell distinctly striate or costulate (*H. japonica*).
 1. Striation close and fine.
 - a. Diam. 7 to 8 mm., typical *H. japonica*.
 - b. Diam. 9 to 11 mm., *H. japonica*, var. from Harima.
 - c. Diam. 15 to 16 mm., *H. japonica* var. *uzenensis*.
 2. Very coarsely ribbed; diam. 10-11 mm., *H. japonica* var. *echigoensis*.
- II. Surface not distinctly striate (*H. reinii*).
 1. Surface dull, denuded of cuticle; diameter 12 to 15 mm., typical *H. reinii*.
 2. Surface covered with a smooth, polished cuticle; diam. 10 to 13 mm., *H. reinii* var. *expolita*.

H. j. echigoensis is a new variety from Omimura, Echigo, types no. 84384, A. N. S. P., from no. 575a of Mr. Hirase's collection. It is strongly and coarsely ribbed.

A NEW CONUS FROM THE TERTIARY OF FLORIDA.

BY T. H. ALDRICH.

Conus waltonensis n. sp.

Shell medium in size, substance rather thin; spire elevated, with nine whorls, including the apex, which is rather sharp, profile of spire slightly broken by a shoulder just above the suture on each whorl, the suture impressed, each whorl of the spire concave, and marked by numerous curved lines; periphery sharp; body whorl below the keel in some specimens over one-half smooth, then below this bearing two or three spirals of evenly-spaced nodules without any grooves between, gradually changing to rows of nodules on bands